

The Farmington Times

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FARMINGTON, MISSOURI

NEWS OF THE WEEK

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD
TERSELY TOLD.

NORTH, EAST, SOUTH AND WEST

Notes From Foreign Lands Through-
out the Nation, and Particularly
The Great Southwest.

A community apartment house, run on a Utopian basis, with every man in his own home and each tenant his own landlord, is the unique experiment to be put in operation by seven prominent Washingtonians in September.

The design for the monument to the women of the "Lost Cause" has been completed. It is the work of a Southern girl, Miss Belle Kline, of Nashville, Tenn., and has been accepted by several states.

The loss of a rope of pearls worth \$20,000 was reported by Mrs. W. T. Earl, wife of a millionaire newspaper owner of Los Angeles, who is now at her summer home at Avalon, Catalina Island. Mrs. Earl does not know how she lost the jewels.

The state department denies the rumor from Havana that this government has asked for the recall of Carlos Garcia Valdes, the Cuban minister. Acting Secretary of State Adee said that the Cuban minister is persona grata in every way.

Commander A. G. Winterhalter, chief hydrographer of the navy department, is preparing plans for a survey of the east coast of Central America, which will be the beginning of the extensive project of improving the approaches to the Panama canal.

Capitain Parker, the French aeronaut, won the military aviation prize which was offered for a flight of one kilometer. Parker used a machine of his own invention and far exceeded the requirements by making a flight of five kilometers.

William Graubert, of Lansing, Mich., shot and killed his wife. Immediately after the shooting, Graubert swallowed a quantity of cyanide acid, dying soon afterward. Both were 39 years old.

By a ruse, Sheriff Fongia outwitted a posse at Desoto, Ga., and in an automobile took Dean Adams, a negro, who confessed to attempted criminal assault, to Americus.

John P. Seybold, a noted philatelist and well-known merchant of Syracuse, N. Y., shot himself to death in his store. He suffered a nervous breakdown three weeks ago and has been despondent ever since. Mr. Seybold's stamp collection is said to be worth \$100,000.

Samuel R. Van Sant, of Minnesota, was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Driving up to the Valley bank of Santa Clara, Cal., in a hired automobile, two youth covered Cashier Birge and his assistant with shotguns and, after securing \$7,000, fled in the machine. Seven miles away, after they had been chased by police and a posse of citizens in automobiles, the bandits were captured. The money was recovered.

Mrs. Augustine Pierre and Edward, her son, were arrested at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on a charge of murdering Gustave Pierre, the husband and father. A younger son, Paul, was arrested previously. Paul admitted he shot his father after the father had threatened to kill the entire family. He said his mother and brother helped bury the body.

An inventor named Gross, living at Christiania, Denmark, claims to have constructed an electric storage battery which solves the problem which long has occupied the attention of Thomas A. Edison. Experts consider Gross' invention of high importance.

Lewis Lyant, an elderly second-hand clothes dealer of Portchester, N. Y., who was known to keep considerable cash about him, had his throat cut by robbers within ten feet of the passing crowds on the sidewalk. He will die.

Two men were killed and property valued at \$25,000 was destroyed in an explosion at the Actua Powder mill at Actua, Ind. Joseph M. Kolna and Michael McCarthy were killed.

Judge William T. Wallace, prominent in California politics for more than fifty years, died in San Francisco at the age of 81. He presided over the grand jury which broke up the so-called Chris Buckley ring in San Francisco.

A captive balloon in the Spanish lines discovered two new camps of the Moors, which were promptly shelled by the Spanish artillery. The Moors were driven out, carrying away their dead and wounded.

Miss Myrtle Maude Lawrence, for the last few years companion to Mrs. Amy Copley Thaw, was married to Dr. C. L. MacKenzie of Alberta, Canada. The ceremony was performed at St. Luke's church in Matteawan.

Mrs. Mary Scott Castle, the erstwhile actress from California, who denied William B. Craig a fountain pen and slightly wounded the lawyer when she fired a 22-caliber revolver at him in the Waldorf, was released from the New York Jefferson Market prison under \$3,000 bail, after six days of imprisonment.

The name of Allen Newton of Helena, Mont., was the first drawn in the drawing for the Spokane lands recently thrown open to settlers by the government.

In a fight during a game of ball between Hardin and Flint Springs, Ky., teams Ewell Jace used a knife on James Stroud, who in turn crushed Pace's skull with a baseball bat, killing him.

Fourteen bodies have already been found in the debris of the late flood at Monterey, Mex. From reports of members of families missing it is believed the total death list will reach fifty. Property damage will total \$150,000.

Doing his last day's work in the mines, intending to move to Gainesville, Mo., to go into business, Elijah Bohannon was killed by a falling slab in the Trinity mine at Webb City, Mo.

Hannah Jones, a negro, aged 110, died at Pine Bluffs, Ark. She was mother of sixteen children, who survive. She was born in Carlton, Ala., and had lived there many years.

Deputy sheriffs, farmers and police of Flint, Mich., are searching for Elmer Lambie, 30 a Greek, also known as Mike Stevens, formerly of St. Louis, charged with shooting to death Frank L. Lind in a fight in Lambie's tent restaurant.

Alonzo L. Church, former librarian of the United States senate, died at the home of his son in Newark, N. J. He was 81 years old.

A merger of the Riverside Cotton Mills and the Dan River Power and Manufacturing company, two of the largest cotton mill corporations in the south, has been effected. The name of the new company will be the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, which will have a paid in capital of \$2,000,000 in addition to \$1,000,000 surplus.

Two gendarmes and two robbers were killed and a gendarme captain and lieutenant and a robber were wounded during a fight between the gendarmes and robbers who were endeavoring to loot the Haranovitch postoffice.

Mrs. Annie Targosky, charged with highway robbery, committed suicide in the jail at Garfield, N. J., by hanging. Friends believe she was innocent of the charge against her and that terror caused by imprisonment drove her to suicide.

Twenty-one skeletons were unearthed near Piedmont, Tex., in an excavation made by the Houston & Texas Central railroad.

The Bankers Deposit Savings company, an organization formed to insure deposits of Kansas banks, was denied permission to do business in the state by the state superintendent of insurance, Charles W. Barnes.

L. C. Mige, an assistant professor of French at the University of Kansas, is in jail, charged by the federal authorities with misuse of the mails. He is charged with advertising a fake teachers' agency in Mexican newspapers, saying he could secure positions for teachers of Spanish in the United States and requiring a payment of \$5 as a pledge of good faith.

During the progress of a ball game between Valentine and Norfolk, Neb., a terrible wind storm carried off the roof of the grand stand, near which players and spectators had taken refuge. Nearly a dozen suffered injuries.

The United States government seized a carload of flour at Muscatine, Ia., under the charge of a violation of the pure food and drug act, because the flour was bleached. This is to be a test case.

Mrs. May Spindle, wife of H. T. Spindle, a prominent Louisville (Ky.) lawyer, shot and killed herself in a bedroom of her home while brooding over her own ill health and that of her daughter.

The four-story building of the T. S. Bagley Tobacco company, at Detroit, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

Murray Curran, son of Chief of Police Henry Curran, of Nashville, Tenn., died from the effects of a fall by which his skull was fractured.

Captain W. H. Wood, aged 63 years, and a familiar figure on the hurricane docks of river steamboats all the way from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, fell from a barge into the Ohio river and was drowned.

Glowing reports have been received of the discovery in the Abercorn district of British Central Africa of gold deposits similar to the Rand formation, which are said to extend over an area of six miles.

A disastrous fire swept through the business section of Monticello, the county seat of Sullivan county, N. Y., destroying fifty or more stores, the postoffice, a bank, the Palace and Mansion hotels and driving hundreds of Japanese, Japanese ambassadors, accompanied by Madame Takahira and their daughter, and by Isaburo Yoshida, the third secretary of the embassy, left Washington for Seattle, when, on August 17, they are to sail for Japan.

Without having made formal demands upon the company, nearly a thousand freight handlers in the sheds of the Canadian Pacific railway walked out.

The British cruiser Forte returned to Cape Colony after an unsuccessful search for the steamer Waratah, during which a distance of 1,320 miles was covered. The Waratah has been missing since July 26. She had 93 passengers and a crew of 267 men.

The striking employees of the Pressed Steel Car Co. at McKees Rocks, Pa., won the first round in the local battle when Judge James R. McFarland granted a rule on the Pressed Steel Car Co. to show cause on or before August 18 why arbitrators should not be appointed.

CRETAN ARMY DESERTED

EFFORTS TO LOWER GREEK FLAG BY THE POWERS RESENTED.

Moslems Are Massacred—Italian and French Warships Hastened to Huda Bay From Canea.

Canea, Crete.—Nearly the entire Cretan army joined the mutineers on account of the efforts of the commanders of the fort to lower the Greek flag in compliance with the demand of the powers.

No demonstration of any seriousness has yet occurred in Canea.

If the insurgent move gets under way in the interior, as it is now planned by the leaders, an extensive campaign by the armies of the protecting powers will be necessary.

A number of Moslems have been massacred in the interior, according to messages. Of the 30,000 Moslems in the island, the majority are safe from molestation, it is believed, by reason of their proven loyalty to Greece and their expressed desire to be annexed to Greece.

The provisional committee that is conducting the affairs of Crete, now that the governor has resigned, say the Greek flag will be lowered over the fortress before the day is over. The last of the armed panonnas who invaded the fortress to resist the lowering of the flag were expelled.

Italian and French warships are expected in the harbor within a few days to join the British battleship Swift, now at Huda Bay.

GAMBLING CASES ENDED

Famous Indiana Monte Carlo Cases Compromised by Order of Governor.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana "Monte Carlo gambling cases" by which the state attempted to end the gambling at French Lick and West Baden, have been compromised. The alleged game keepers have agreed to plead guilty and surrender their right to possession of thousands of dollars' worth of gambling equipment which the state now holds.

The raid on the resorts was ordered by Gov. Hendley three years ago. Two carloads of gambling paraphernalia were seized and taken to Paoli, the county seat of Orange county, and placed in storage.

Gov. Marshall recently ordered Attorney General James Bingham to end the cases, either by compromise or dismissing them. Bingham arranged to have the heads of the gambling houses plead guilty and nolle prossed the cases against the employees who were arrested at that time. The gambling concerns consented to the destruction of the goods.

SWIFT LINER IS SUNK

Lucania Is at Once Raised After Fire Is Extinguished and Taken to Dry Dock.

Liverpool, England.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania will be dry-docked and taken to Glasgow for repairs, as the result of a disastrous fire that swept the forward part of the vessel and was stopped only when the big ship was sunk off the Huelshisson dock, where she was anchored.

The fire occurred Saturday night, in the forward part of the ship, and almost gutted the vessel from her funnels forward. After fighting the fire several hours, it was decided to flood the hold. The big ship went down and the fire was extinguished. Then preparations were begun to raise the ship and tow her to Glasgow for repairs.

KILLS THREE AND SELF

Chicago Mother, After Carefully Preparing for Funeral, Turns on the Gas.

Chicago, Ill.—After making careful preparations for the funeral, Mrs. Marie Handzell, wife of Joseph Handzell, a cabinet maker, killed her three youngest children, including twins, by asphyxiation and committed suicide, early Sunday morning.

The dead are Mrs. Marie Handzell, 35; James, 3; Laddie, 3; Joseph, 1. Investigation showed the woman had planned the deed, having undressed the children and washed them, combed their hair, then prepared beds for them.

Man Cooked by Sun.

Havlock, Neb.—Mike Kroehler, a laborer, was literally roasted to death here by the hot sun shining through a window glass the rays being concentrated on his body as he lay in a stupor in his room. Kroehler lay down on the floor of his room near a window which was closed. In the afternoon the sun shone through the glass which collected the heat rays and concentrated them on the man's body. The flesh was literally cooked when the body was found.

98 at Omaha; Ten Dead.

Omaha, Neb.—Ten persons have died from causes directly traceable to the heat in Omaha within 40 hours. The thermometer registered 98 in the shade Sunday, and indications were Monday that the heat record for the year would be broken.

Fernie, B. C., Has \$100,000 Fire. Fernie, Brit. Col.—Twenty-two buildings were destroyed by fire in Coal Creek with a loss of \$100,000. The water pressure failed and Fernie was called on for aid.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES

Law Regulating Employment Agency.

Among the laws enacted by the last general assembly is one which licenses all employment agencies, placing them under rigid inspection of the state labor commissioner and makes it practically impossible for such a concern to exact a fee and keep it without carrying out in full the agreements made with the applicant.

This law goes into effect August 15 and contains many other restrictions intended to protect the interests of the unemployed who apply to such an agency and pay a fee—often the last dollar between them and starvation—for aid in procuring a situation. A gift-bond of \$500 must be given by every employment agency to insure faithful compliance with all provisions of the new law.

Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller has already taken steps to see that the new law is complied with, as he will enforce it to the last letter. He will personally have charge of placing the new act into force and will, with the assistance of his superintendents of the state free employment bureaus in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, receive applications for licenses from fee employment agencies pass on the same and approve all bonds, which fully meet all requirements. The new section exacts a license fee for the state of \$50 per annum from all such agencies in cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over, and a fee of \$25 to conduct such a business in cities, towns and villages of less population. Only agencies which charge no fee for their service, such as are run in connection with labor organizations, charitable, religious or similar institutions and associations are exempt under the law. Other duties of fee-charging agencies are outlined in the new provision:

"Each agent shall keep a register in which he must enter the name and address of every person applying for help or for servants, and the nature of the employment. This register must always be open to inspection by the commissioner of labor statistics or his deputies. When a man or woman applies for work the agent may charge no more than \$1 as a filing fee and must give a receipt in writing, dated. If the person fails to get the employment, which must be designated on the receipt, he or she may demand money back within one month. No employment agency can be conducted in, or in connection with, any place where intoxicating liquors are sold."

At a meeting of the state board of immigration organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: J. H. Curran of St. Louis, chairman; Christopher Manson of Pulaski county, secretary, and Thomas L. Canton of St. Louis, auditor. Each will file a bond of \$5,000. Headquarters have not yet been selected, but five cities are bidding for them. They are Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Springfield and Cape Girardeau. Until a final selection is made, the office of the commission will be in St. Louis.

Attorney General Major has ruled that the commission, under the provision contained in the bill creating it, requiring the confirmation by the senate of the commissioners before they have a legal status, can not draw any of the \$25,000 appropriated for its support. At the next session does not meet for nearly a year and a half, the effect of this ruling would be to practically nullify the commission.

The commissioners insist that a broader construction should be placed upon the act than this, and are proceeding accordingly. It is apparent, however, that they will not be able to draw any money from the state treasury, unless the matter is decided in their favor by the supreme court, as both the treasurer and the auditor will have to abide by the ruling of the attorney-general, he being, under the constitution, their legal adviser.

The unfortunate phraseology of the law is very likely to make the commission a nominal one until the next legislature meets.

Farmers in Closed Session.

Thirty-five of the 114 counties in Missouri were represented at the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative association. There were in all 15 delegates and 12 of the state officers of the association present. The business is conducted in executive session, so but little is known of the proceedings.

The object of the association, its members say, is the cultivation of closer co-operation among the farmers. This is the third annual meeting of the Missouri association, and official reports made said that there are 10,000 members in Missouri. Charles A. Barrett of Union City, Ga., president of the national association, delivered an address, at which he told of rapid progress being made all over the country in extending the organization.

Urge Sanitary Precaution.

A large number of visitors attended the second day's session of the convention of county superintendents of public schools. They were chiefly from the state's educational institutions. The convention, aside from the main object of its meeting, which is to arrive at a clear understanding for the supervision law, which becomes effective August 16, and to lay plans for harmony of action, dealt also with many important questions affecting the professional school teachers.

CALL FOR TRIBUTE

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

Measure Amounts to a Shameful Betrayal of the People in the Interests of the Great Monopolies.

It is an exploded axiom that figures can not lie. In economies the device most commonly employed to deceive the public is figures. The country is to be flooded with tables, comparisons and other mystifying data to convince the people that they will gain under the operation of the new tariff law. The people are not expert in analyzing figures, much less in dissecting schedules and all that affects them under the administration of the tariff; but here are some things that the people either know now or soon will learn to their sorrow:

Instead of a reduction in the cost of living, which was clearly promised by both parties represented in congress—

There will be an enormous increase in the cost of woollens and men's suits, women's dresses, underwear and hats made from woollen fabrics, not because the rates on these articles have been increased, but because the present excessive rates have not been reduced, and because, under these rates, a vast trust has been formed to control woollen manufactures.

There will be a large increase in the cost of cotton fabrics and nearly all articles made from these fabrics, including women's and children's clothing.

The cost of sugar will remain the same and each family will continue to pay two cents a pound more for its sugar than the same sugar sells for in London.

There will be no reduction in the cost of flour, bread, meats or potatoes, and there will be large increases in the cost of lemons and pineapples.

Hosiery will cost more and gloves will cost about the same, both of which articles are excessively expensive under the present law.

These are only a few of the articles entering into large and general necessary use. The cost will be increased on many others and lowered on only a few. The reductions granted affect mainly raw materials, leaving the people entirely at the mercy of the manufacturers as to whether the public shall share in the benefits of such reductions.

It is submitted that a bill bearing these general features, having this broad tendency to increase rather than lower the cost of living, embodies a flagrant betrayal of the people.

Get your tribute ready. The cost of living is to be maintained, for a time at least, in order that the graft of the trusts shall be protected and made to flourish.

Get your tribute ready.

Tariff Bill Settles Nothing.

It is as plain as anything can be that the enactment of this tariff bill will settle nothing, will not stop the tariff discussion. Men may urge that agitation cease, and parties may resolve—as they did 60 years ago in regard to the slavery question—that the tariff agitation ought to cease. But it will be in vain. The Republican party might have put through a bill that would have satisfied the people so well that they would have been glad to let the question rest. Or rather the party could have done this had it not been so bound and tied to the interests. But when men find that the reductions are without effect on the prices that they must pay for articles of ordinary use, that other reductions are reductions only when compared with the outrageously increased duties in the senate and house bills; that the duties agreed on are practically the Dingley duties, and in some cases higher; and that the two schedules in which they are chiefly interested—woolens and cotton—are, if anything, worse than those now in force, they will not be likely to accept with meekness, much less with gratitude, the work of congress.

The Tariff Disappointment.

If Mr. Taft harbors any delusion that the tariff bill fulfills what the people of the west understood to be his promise of revision downward, he is very much mistaken. Every provision is for the benefit of New England and nothing for the west.

The New England tariff barons wanted cheaper coal. They can now secure it from Nova Scotia. New England leather barons and millionaires shoe makers wanted free hides. They receive them. New England woolen and cotton cloth magnates demanded the privilege of raising the price of their products. Their demand is granted.

Eastern glove makers are well content to retain the Dingley rates, which give them 95 per cent. of the American market for gloves.

There is nothing in the new tariff bill to repay the great body of American wage-earners and farmers for the money spent in tariff revision.

Compulsory Philosophy.

Thomas Huxley once said that a man could not start along the ordinary road of the questioner without arriving at the ultimate. For example, Senator Aldrich controls the senate, the infant industries control Senator Aldrich, the magnates control the infant industries, the magnates are controlled by destiny and destiny in its turn is controlled by an all-wise Providence. Why, then, complain?—Life.

THOSE NEW HATS.



"Come into the garden, Maud." Said facetious-minded Fred. "What's the use?" said Maudie. "I have it on my head."

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA.

Whole Body a Mass of Raw, Bleeding, Torturing Humor—Hoped Death Would End Fearful Suffering.

In Despair; Cured by Cuticura.

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. It broke out on my head and kept spreading until it covered my whole body. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and agony endured seemed more than I could bear. Blood and pus oozed from the great sores on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted and swollen I was afraid they would break off. Every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out from the pain. My family doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to come and end my frightful sufferings."

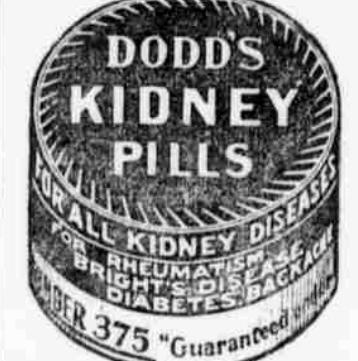
"In this condition my mother-in-law begged me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. I wish I could tell everybody who has eczema to use Cuticura. Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J., Sept. 28, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A Financial Epigram.

"H. H. Rogers," said a New York broker, "always advised young men to get hold of capital. He used to point out to them that without capital a man could do nothing, nothing. He used to pack this truth into a very neat epigram."

"Fortune," he used to say, 'can't knock at the door of a man who has no house.'"



SICK HEADACHE

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, Biliousness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleaning, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouth-wash, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, aching and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG & TOILET, SOLE, OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE! THE PAXTINE TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.